

BONDS

We Offer—
 \$5,000 Jennings Co., Ind. 4 1/2
 \$4,000 Indianapolis 6 1/2
 \$2,500 Scott Co., Ind. 4 1/2
 \$3,000 City of Brazil, Ind. 4 1/2
 \$5,000 U. S. Gov't 3 1/2
 \$27,000 Knox Co., Ind. 6 1/2
 \$25,000 Union Traction 6 1/2
 100 Shares Belt R. R. Common

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO.
 205 Stevenson Building.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

DEFORMITY APPARATUS, Trusses, Elastic
 and Surgical Dressings, Artificial Eyelids
 in the State.
 W. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.
 (New No. 127) 21 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

BIG FACTORIES SOLD

TWENTY-THREE INDIANA PLANTS

TURNED OVER TO NEW TRUST.

Transfer Made Yesterday in Face of
 Injunctions to Stop the Com-
 bination.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 21.—All Indiana window glass plants included in the trust formation were transferred yesterday by the local owners to the American Window Glass Company, which has a capital of \$17,000,000 and central office in Pittsburgh. Transfers were filed in six counties in which the plants are located. Those entering the trust and the number of the pots represented are: Wells Window Glass Company, Greenfield, ten pots, \$25,000; Columbia Window Glass Company, Greenfield, ten pots, \$25,000; De Pauw Window Glass Company, Alexandria, sixty pots, \$75,000; Bell Window Glass Company, Fairmount, sixty pots, \$25,000; Big Four Window Glass Company, Fairmount, twelve pots, \$25,000; Stuart-Stephens Company, Marion, twenty-six pots, \$25,000; W. R. Jones Company, Hartford City, twelve pots, \$25,000; Hartford City Glass Company, Hartford City, ten pots, \$25,000; Bates Window Glass Company, Redkey, ten pots, \$25,000; C. H. Overmire, fifty-four pots, \$25,000; Marling-Hart Company, Muncie, sixty pots, \$25,000; Indiana Window Glass Company, Pendleton, twenty pots, \$25,000; Anderson Window Glass Company, Anderson, forty pots, \$25,000; Victor Window Glass Company, Anderson, thirty-six pots, \$25,000; American Window Glass Company, Gas City, \$25,000; Franklin Window Glass Company, Frankton, twelve pots, \$25,000; Elwood Window Glass Company, Elwood, twenty-four pots, \$25,000; Oran Window Glass Company, Orestes, sixty pots, \$25,000; City Window Glass Company, Gilman, \$25,000.

In some cases the above figures represent the reality alone, while other figures include considerable stock on hand. The deeds of the Marling-Hart Company and the C. H. Over & Co., big factories in Muncie, and the United Window Glass Company, at Orestes, will be filed to-morrow. They will run from \$35,000 to \$75,000.

This gives a total of 647 pots in Indiana which now absolutely belong to the new trust by absolute ownership. The local operators will continue to operate their plants until the trust places its men in charge. The Indiana plants now remaining out of the trust, together with their pot capacity, are as follows:

Victor Glass Company, Anderson, ten pots; Crystal Glass Company, Shelbyville, ten pots; Etzop Window-glass Company, Marion, twelve pots; Burke Company, Marion, ten pots; Hurlburt Window-glass Company, Hartford City, twelve pots; Gem Window-glass Company, Dunkirk, twenty-four pots; Indiana Window-glass Company, Pendleton, twenty pots; Butler Window-glass Company, Upland, ten pots; Sharpe Glass Company, Connersville, ten pots; American Window-glass Company, Ellettsburg, ten pots; Swayne, twelve pots; Banner Glass Company, Connersville, ten pots; Matthews & Kishman Company, Matthews, ten pots.

The four concerns are co-operative. It will be seen that as a general thing the independents are small concerns and it is claimed that some included in the list are not able to operate all of the time because of short gas, they being located on the outskirts of the field. The total number of pots controlled by the co-operative and independents totals 118, against 647 of the trust. It is claimed that one or two of those found in the independent list today will not be long.

The deals recorded to-day amount to \$700,000 and are only a small part of the list of factories in the company, which is chartered in Pennsylvania, with \$17,000,000 capital stock.

Action will be taken in each of the several counties in Indiana to enjoin the manufacturers from selling their plants in violation of the Indiana anti-trust laws.

MORE GLASS SUITS FILED.

Muncie Prosecutor Desires to Stop the Trust Operations.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 21.—County Prosecutor Edward M. White to-day filed suits to enjoin the several window-glass manufacturers in Delaware county from selling out to the big trust that has been in course of organization for several months, and which has just been completed, with Attorney A. W. Brainerd of Muncie, the local championing agent for the Eastern syndicate headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, the Marling-Hart and C. H. Over factories, in Muncie, a factory at Albany, another at Eaton and one at Gilman have been contracted for by the trust and the bills of sale will be recorded here to-morrow. The suits are similar to those in Anderson, now being pressed by President Simon Burns, of the workers' national organization, from Pittsburgh. It being claimed that the sales cannot be made as proposed under the state law. The prosecutors will next go to Grant and Blackford counties to file suits.

A. W. Brady, Muncie, local purchasing agent for the company in the West and has just completed the deal for twenty Indiana factories, at prices ranging from \$25,000 to \$75,000. Receivers will be solicited for all the factories in suits. Similar action will be filed in Blackford, Jay and Grant counties at once, with President Simon Burns, of Pittsburgh, president of the workers' National Association, a prosecutor.

FILED Glass Men Get 5 Per Cent. More.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21.—At a joint scale conference of company and workers, the Flint-glass Manufacturers' Association and glass bulb workers here to-day, the workers were granted a 5 per cent. advance in wages. The settlement was a compromise, the workers demanding an increase of 10 per cent.

COLUMBIAN DEBTS TAYLOR.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—At the Bristol county fair bicycle race to-day Watson Coleman won the mile professional in 2:23, with Major Taylor second. The Coleman also won the mile handicap professional, with Frank Butler second. Time, 2:11 1/2. Charles McCarthy, St. Louis, won two miles in 4:29 1/2 against time. In a trial against time with major pace Ben Munroe, of Memphis, Tenn., rode a mile in 1:54 1/2.

PLEADED GUILTY TO MURDER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Richard Honick, who, in pursuit of a preconceived design and without apparent reason, recently murdered Walter Koeller, to-day pleaded guilty. "Do you know you are hanged on you?" asked the judge, perplexed at the "I do" of fear-stricken prisoner. "I do," replied Honick.

German Hundhausen, implicated with Honick, entered a plea of not guilty.

WAGES IN NEW ENGLAND

HORACE M. EATON ON THE CONDITION

OF SHOE WORKERS.

Lasters and Others Unable to Earn Over \$15 a Week—Duty on Hides Severely Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The industrial commission resumed its hearing to-day, and Horace M. Eaton, general secretary and treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of America, was the witness. The jurisdiction of the union, he said, extended over the United States and Canada. While the organization provided strike assistance, it was inadequate on account of the low dues, and it was his opinion that many a strike had been lost because of lack of funds. Referring to the Marlboro strike, he said it had failed from both the employer and the employer's standpoint. The employees were worse off than before the strike. Wages were from 25 to 30 per cent. lower. The issue was the recognition of the organization of the employees. The employers had declined all proffer of arbitration, but they offered to leave the quarreling employer in the hands of the law. This proposition was refused by the strikers, and it subsequently developed, Mr. Eaton said, that eight out of nine ministers were against the strikers. There were about 9,000 members of his organization, he said, about half of whom were in New England.

Speaking of the conditions among the boot and shoe laborers, he said work was plentiful but wages were poor. Eleven years ago he would have been able to earn from \$15 to \$25 a week lasting shoes; now he could not earn more than \$15. In explanation he said that the reduction in wages in this branch of the trade was due to the change in conditions. Competition in the shoe trade was fierce and the manufacturers were confronted with the alternative of raising prices or lowering the quality. In this connection he said that the shoe trade, regardless of party, regarded the duty on hides as inimical to the farmer. They regarded hides as a by-product which benefited the packer and the farmer, the manufacturers did not look on free hides as a solution. It was only one of the incidental aggravating things which went to raise the cost of materials.

Is the desire for free hides simply another phase of New England's desire for free trade in raw materials and high duties on manufactured products? asked Commissioner Kennerly.

"I have no opinion on that question," replied Mr. Eaton, "so far as the shoe industry is concerned. It needs no protection. We are able to produce shoes in competition with the foreign shoe. The tariff on hides in their home markets. But as arranged the tariff discriminates against the American shoe manufacturer. The hides are 15 per cent, but when the hides are tanned and exported the duty is rebated. The interest of the foreign manufacturers."

The improvements in machinery, he said, resulted in shortening the seasons of labor. With the present number of shoe plants the shoes necessary to supply the market could be made in six months. The price of shoes had decreased. This was not only due to improvement in machinery, but also to the fact that the shoe manufacturers went into a trust, and the laborers thus thrown out of employment would be unable to resist the advance of a shoe trust. He knew of no shoe trust in the United States, but he thought it would be a combination for the maintenance of prices and discounts.

The change which had taken place since the introduction of machinery, Mr. Eaton described the conditions in Lynn, Mass., where the shoe industry is complete. The shoe makers were all independent; all politicians. Henry Wilson was a shoe maker and was elected senator. Lynn was fit to be a United States senator. Now the hard driving work at a machine shop employed no shoe makers, but change opinions and they became narrow.

The employment of child labor was also mentioned. The shoe industry was the only industry in which the employment of child labor was not prohibited. The shoe industry was the only industry in which the employment of child labor was not prohibited. The shoe industry was the only industry in which the employment of child labor was not prohibited.

Mr. Eaton expressed the opinion that alien labor had broken down wages in New England. He said that the shoe industry was the only industry in which the employment of child labor was not prohibited. The shoe industry was the only industry in which the employment of child labor was not prohibited. The shoe industry was the only industry in which the employment of child labor was not prohibited.

William H. Allen, of Brooklyn, a member of the National Labor Union, testified that he had been instrumental in the organization of the Protective Labor Union, which favored a restriction of immigration. He said that the alien restriction on economic grounds. Most did not associate with the people of this country. He produced some figures to show that foreigners returning home or sending home took out of the country \$10,000,000 each year. The Lodge bill was not so good as it seemed. It was a complete exclusion, and if he could he would even expel some of those who were here.

Strike of New River Miners.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—The Enquirer will say to-morrow: "Word has been received that the coal miners in the New River district had gone out on a strike that has been threatened for some time. The report is that the miners are being treated very badly by the coal owners, and are being paid very low wages. The miners are being treated very badly by the coal owners, and are being paid very low wages. The miners are being treated very badly by the coal owners, and are being paid very low wages."

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CHANCE FOR PRIVATES

SECOND LIEUTENANTS TO BE SELECTED FROM THE RANKS.

War Department Order Concerning Promotions in Volunteer Army—Internal Revenue Bureau Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The War Department issued a general order in regard to the examination of officers of the volunteer army, an important provision of which is that vacancies of second lieutenants are to be filled by promotion from the ranks of the regiments in which they occur. The order, which has been communicated to the commanding officers of all volunteer regiments, says: "When an officer has been given a fair trial and fails to demonstrate his fitness to perform the duties of his rank he will be brought before a board of officers, to be appointed by the general commanding a separate military department, in which his regiment may be serving, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment. The board will examine into this report and the qualifications of the officer for promotion. The duties of the board will be forwarded, with the recommendation of the commanding general, for the action of the War Department. The board will be composed of the commanding officer of the regiment and two other officers of the regiment, one of whom will be a volunteer. The board will be composed of the commanding officer of the regiment and two other officers of the regiment, one of whom will be a volunteer. The board will be composed of the commanding officer of the regiment and two other officers of the regiment, one of whom will be a volunteer."

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$285,743,032; gold reserve, \$255,388,507.

John G. York has been appointed a sub-clerk in the postoffice at Peru and Elmer Kliegnet a subclerk in the same office.

Rural free delivery will be established at Pleasant Lake, Ind., Oct. 2, with Carl E. Ingalls regular carrier and Emmitt Ingalls substitute. A rural free delivery service will also be established at Columbia City on the same date, with Stephen E. Clark regular carrier and Grant Clark substitute.

The War Department has received copies of the general order issued by the General, of Porto Rico, prescribing the manner in which military elections shall be held. The Australian ballot will be used, and the qualifications of a voter are that he must be a resident of the municipality, twenty-one years old, a taxpayer, and a citizen of the United States.

General Davis, of Porto Rico, and a resident of the island for two years. The order referred to the election at Adjuntas, of the following rank and file: "It appears that during the election the supervisors adjourned for breakfast, suspending the election for the following reason: 'The lot boxes from public view, and carrying them to private houses and hotels, where the supervisors were unable to find them. General Davis said that while satisfied no corrupt practices were attempted, yet in a regular carrier and Grant Clark substitute, a new election will be held."

General John W. Foster has returned to Washington from his summer home, near Watertown, N. Y., and has begun to take up the threads of his work in connection with the arrangement of a modus vivendi with the Cuban revolutionaries.

It has been no change in the status of this matter recently. At last accounts the British minister at Washington, Mr. Villiers, had been seen since he declared that he was as much surprised as anyone at the suspension and gave his opinion that the British minister would be able to resume business inasmuch as the suspending of the panic had been a narrow escape. "It is impossible to say what the liabilities are," said Mr. Villiers, "or the assets either, for the British minister has not yet been able to discover any reasonable objection to the suspension of the panic. The two principals are still waiting to learn the disposition of the Cuban revolutionaries."

Admiral Howison reported to the Navy Department to-day by cable his departure for New York. It is just possible that the ship to cover the distance between Barbados and New York at a somewhat accelerated rate, and common to the United States Navy, is to be reinforced by the cruiser New Orleans, which is now on her way to Santo Domingo. Her place in the West Indies will be taken by the Nashville.

The amount of gold certificates issued by the Treasury Department in exchange for gold coin, to date, is \$63,018,780. There is said to be a large and increasing demand in New York for "10 dollar" and "10 dollar" gold certificates, and from this and other reasons the treasury officials look for an important increase in the demand for certificates within the next few days.

The amount of cash received to-day by Treasurer Roberts for the Dewey home fund is \$708, making a total to date of \$27,065. The number of subscribers is 25,624.

Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, of the War Department, has returned from the West and was acting secretary to-day in the absence of Secretary Bell.

The total enlistments for the ten volunteer regiments to be called to 8,322 men, of whom 40 were secured yesterday. The enrollment for the colored regiments is 222 men for the Forty-eighth and 166 men for the Fifty-first Infantry.

The Postoffice Department to-day issued an order barring from the mails any letter issued by the ex-Slave Mutual Relief, Bounty and Pension Association, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. The ostensible object of the association is to secure relief for ex-slaves and their families. The association is a combination of the ex-slaves and their families. The association is a combination of the ex-slaves and their families. The association is a combination of the ex-slaves and their families.

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HARRIS WAS FOLLOWED BY PROF. FRANK CHAMBERLAIN PORTER, D. D., PH. D., PROFESSOR OF

SCIENCE, YALE UNIVERSITY. THIS AFTERNOON

PROF. GEORGE P. FISHER, D. D., OF YALE UNIVERSITY, READ A PAPER ON "THE HISTORICAL METHOD IN THEOLOGY."

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—It is announced to-day on authority of Elliott C. Stevenson, member of the late street-railway commission appointed to purchase the street railways of Detroit for the city, that the entire Pingree plan of municipal ownership and three-cent fares is dead and permanently abandoned. Mr. Stevenson has just returned from a conference with R. E. Wilson at New York, principal owner of the roads, Tom L. Johnson and others interested. The reason given is that Mr. Wilson refused to tie up the property with other capital, that he also increased the price of the roads from approximately \$10,000,000 cash to \$17,000,000, the increase, it was being made by the increase of net receipts under the five-cent rate of fare. This increase from six for a quarter fare, which within the company's franchise rights, was made just following the municipal ownership agitation of last spring. The three-cent fare issues being eliminated from the local political situation, it is regarded as altogether improbable that Governor Pingree will consent to be a candidate for mayor next fall.

FAILURE OF BROKERS

BARRETT, FARNUM & CO., OF CHICAGO, FORCED TO SUSPEND.

Expected a Drop in Price of Wheat, and Had Sold Between Four and Five Million Bushels Short.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co., a wealthy and influential firm of Trade concern here, failed to-day. The firm had sold heavily short during the past three days, plunging in the expectation that the New York stock panic would result in a break in wheat. The shortage of the wheat was estimated at from four to five million bushels of the December option. It was noticed yesterday that Barrett, Farnum & Co. were heavy buyers, the heaviest in the local pit, taking in about a million in an effort to cover. The price held firm with a strength that puzzled the theorists in view of the bearish tone of news. Again this morning brokers representing the firm were busy on the curb and in the pit, but all efforts proved of no avail. The crash came at 11 o'clock, when the dealings went into the clearing house.

Barrett, Farnum & Co., in a hastily summoned notice, announced the inability of the firm to fulfill its contracts. Then the scene